

### Chapter 2.1.1. Foot and mouth disease

The Bureau did not agree that a time limit should be placed on epidemiological linkages to a confirmed or suspected outbreak (Article 2.1.1.1), as proposed by the Southern Cone countries of South America. The Bureau believed that any linkages to a confirmed or suspected outbreak should be investigated whenever antibodies, including colostral antibodies, are found and cannot be linked to vaccination of the animal or its dam.

The USA's comment re 'shipped' was not adopted because veterinary certification cannot certify as to future events. Similar comments regarding the inclusion of issues covered in horizontal articles on import/export procedures were not adopted because such references would need to be made in all disease chapters and it was expected that certifying veterinarians would routinely refer to the relevant horizontal chapters.

The request from the Republic of South Africa for more testing safeguards to be included in Articles 2.1.1.14, 2.1.1.15 and 2.1.1.18 was unable to be addressed, in the absence of details as to the type of testing proposed and the species to be tested. The Bureau responded in a similar manner to the proposal from the Southern Cone countries of South America regarding comments on trade in meat under Articles 2.1.1.20 and 2.1.1.21, because the identified deficiencies which would require risk analysis for these commodities were not specified.

The Bureau proposed that paragraph 2) of Article 2.1.1.21 be deleted because a free country or zone has now been defined as one in which there is no evidence of virus circulation.

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## CHAPTER 2 . 1 . 1 .

### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

#### Article 2.1.1.4.

#### **FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised**

An FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised can be established in either an FMD free country where vaccination is practised or in a country of which parts are infected. The FMD free zone ~~must~~ should be separated from the rest of the country, if infected, and, if relevant, from neighbouring infected countries by a ~~surveillance~~ buffer zone, or physical or geographical barriers, and animal health measures that effectively prevent the entry of the virus ~~must~~ should be implemented. A country in which an FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised is to be established should:

- 1) have a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting;
- 2) send a declaration to the OIE stating that it wishes to establish an FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised and that:
  - a) there has been no *outbreak* of FMD during the past 12 months;
  - b) no evidence of FMDV infection has been found during the past 12 months;

- c) no vaccination against FMD has been carried out during the past 12 months;
  - d) no vaccinated animal has been introduced into the zone since the cessation of vaccination, except in accordance with Article 2.1.1.8.;
- 3) supply documented evidence that surveillance for both FMD and FMDV infection in accordance with Appendix 3.8.6. is in operation in the FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised;
- 4) describe in detail:
- a) regulatory measures for the prevention and control of both FMD and FMDV infection,
  - b) the boundaries of the FMD free zone, and the ~~surveillance~~ buffer zone,
  - c) the system for preventing the entry of the virus into the FMDV free zone (in particular if the procedure described in Article 2.1.1.8. is implemented),

and supply documented evidence that these are properly implemented and supervised.

The free zone will be included in the list of FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE.

#### Article 2.1.1.5.

#### **FMD free zone where vaccination is practised**

An FMD free zone where vaccination is practised can be established in either an FMD free country where vaccination is not practised or in a country of which parts are infected. ~~Vaccination of zoo animals, animals belonging to rare species or breeds, or animals in research centres as a precaution for conservation purposes is an example of implementation of such a zone.~~ The free zone where vaccination is practised ~~is~~ should be separated from the rest of the country, if infected, and, if relevant, from neighbouring infected countries by a buffer zone, or physical or geographical barriers, and animal health measures that effectively prevent the entry of the virus ~~must~~ should be implemented.

Vaccination of zoo animals, animals belonging to rare species or breeds, or animals in research centres as a precaution for conservation purposes is an example of implementation of a FMD free zone where vaccination is practised.

A country in which an FMD free zone where vaccination is practised is to be established should:

- 1) have a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting;
- 2) send a declaration to the OIE that it wishes to establish an FMD free zone where vaccination is practised, where there has been no *outbreak* of FMD for the past 2 years and no evidence of

FMDV circulation for the past 12 months, with documented evidence that surveillance for FMD and FMDV in accordance with Appendix 3.8.6. is in operation;

- 3) supply documented evidence that the vaccine used complies with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual*;
- 4) describe in detail:
  - a) regulatory measures for the prevention and control of both FMD and FMDV circulation,
  - b) the boundaries of the FMD free zone where vaccination is practised and the *buffer zone* if applicable,
  - c) the system for preventing the entry of the virus into the FMD free zone (in particular if the procedure described in Article 2.1.1.8. is implemented),and supply evidence that these are properly implemented and supervised;
- 5) supply documented evidence that it has a system of intensive and frequent surveillance for FMD in the FMD free zone where vaccination is practised.

The free zone will be included in the list of FMD free zones where vaccination is practised only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE.

If a country that has an FMD free zone where vaccination is practised wishes to change the status of the zone to FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, a waiting period of 12 months after vaccination has ceased or 12 months after the last *outbreak*, whichever is later, is required and evidence must be provided showing that FMDV infection has not occurred in the said zone during that period.

#### Article 2.1.1.8.

#### **Transfer of FMD susceptible animals from an infected zone to a free zone within a country**

Live animals from FMD susceptible species can only leave the infected zone if moved by mechanised transport to the nearest designated abattoir located in the *buffer zone* or the *surveillance zone* for immediate slaughter. In the absence of an abattoir in the *buffer zone* or the *surveillance zone*, live FMD susceptible animals can be transported to the nearest abattoir in a free zone for immediate slaughter only under the following conditions:

- 1) no FMD susceptible animal has been introduced into the *establishment* of origin and no animal in the *establishment* of origin has shown clinical signs of FMD for at least 30 days prior to movement;
- 2) the animals were kept in the *establishment* of origin for at least 3 months prior to movement;
- 3) FMD has not occurred within a 10-kilometre radius of the *establishment* of origin for at least 3 months prior to movement;
- 4) the animals must be transported under the supervision of the *Veterinary Authority* in a *vehicle*,

which was cleansed and disinfected before loading, directly from the *establishment* of origin to the abattoir without coming into contact with other susceptible animals;

- 5) such an abattoir is not approved for the export of *fresh meat*;
- 6) ~~all products obtained from the animals must be considered infected and treated in such a way as to destroy any residual virus in accordance with Appendix 3.6.2.;~~ all products obtained from the animals and any products coming into contact with them must be considered infected and treated in such a way as to destroy any residual virus in accordance with Appendix 3.6.2.;
- 7) *vehicles* and the abattoir must be subjected to thorough cleansing and *disinfection* immediately after use.

Animals moved into a free zone for other purposes must be moved under the supervision of the *Veterinary Authority* and comply with the conditions in Article 2.1.1.11.

Article 2.1.1.20.

When importing from FMD free countries or zones where vaccination is practised, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *fresh meat* of ~~cattle~~ *bovines* (excluding feet, head and viscera)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals which:

- 1) have been kept in the FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised since birth, or which have been imported in accordance with Article 2.1.1.9., Article 2.1.1.10. or Article 2.1.1.11.;
- 2) have been slaughtered in an *approved abattoir* and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for FMD with favourable results.

Article 2.1.1.21.

When importing from FMD free countries or zones where vaccination is practised, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *fresh meat* or *meat products* of pigs and ruminants other than *bovines*

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals which:

- 1) have been kept in the country or zone since birth, or have been imported in accordance with Article 2.1.1.9., Article 2.1.1.10. or Article 2.1.1.11.;
- 2) ~~have not been vaccinated;~~
- 3) have been slaughtered in an *approved abattoir* and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for FMD with favourable results.